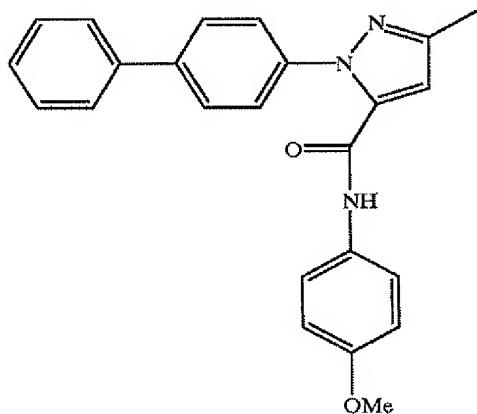


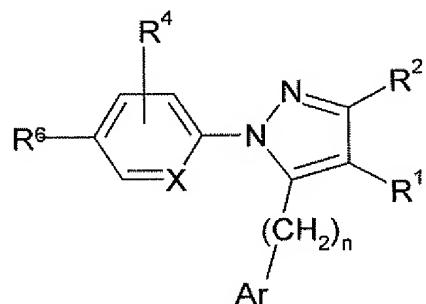
Example 130

[1237]



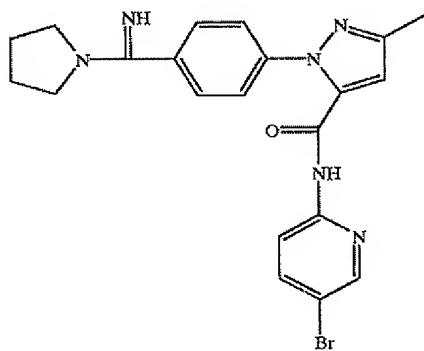
Exactly the same situation:

Since  $R^3$  and the definition of Het/Ar DO NOT comprise  $-C(=O)-NH-$  moieties, the compound according to formula I is NEVER and under NO CIRCUMSTANCES the compound of Example 130, but rather a compound as depicted below:



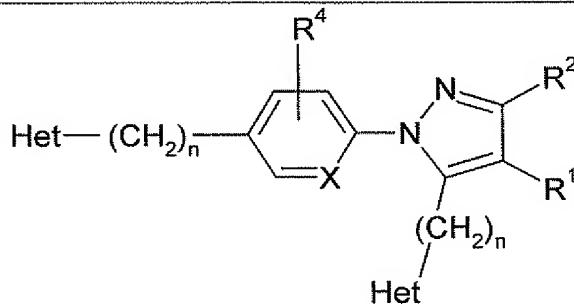
Example 141

[1265]



Even worse:

Since  $R^3$  and the definition of Het/Ar DO NOT comprise  $-C(=O)-NH-$  moieties, AND  $R^6$  and the definition of Het/Ar DO NOT comprise  $-C(=NH)-$  moieties, the compound according to formula I is NEVER and under NO CIRCUMSTANCES the compound of Example 141, but rather a compound as depicted below:



And thus, the Examiner is completely wrong with asserting that:

"in compounds 129 and 130, (...) variable R<sup>3</sup> is C(O)NH-4-chloro-phenyl or C(O)NH-4-methoxy-phenyl", and

"in compound 140, R<sup>6</sup> is C(NH)-pyrrolidine (variable "het") and variable R<sup>6</sup> is C(O)NH-4-bromo-2-pyridyl (variable "het")"

since Het according to new claim 1 is defined to be:

"Het denotes an organic radical, in particular a saturated, unsaturated or aromatic mono- or bicyclic heterocyclic or linear or branched organic radical containing one or more hetero atoms which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by A and/or Hal,

As can be seen with the comparison with the Examples 1 to 362 of Zhu et al, the same differences (and even some more differences) apply to ALL Examples of Zhu et al., thus resulting in no overlap with the claims of the instant invention.